THE NEW YORK DEMONSTRATION

Condensed from the New York World. The largest meeting in point of numbers, the most magnificent in point of display, and the most enthusiastic in

view of the zest, unanimity, and universality of the popular expressions of approbation, ever held in this city took place on Saturday evening, at Union Square, pursuant to the suggestion of the Chicago Convention, in celebration of the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, and, primarily, in ratification of McClellan for President.

The demonstration comprised all the attributes of a great meeting, and each feature was especially developed to its fullest capacity, so that no part of it, even in any the details, was a failure. To the hundred thousand of our citizens who witnessed the scene the vivid recollection which they have of it cannot be enhanced by any thing that can be written concerning it; and to those who did not witness it, it is impossible to convey any adequate idea of it by a description.

Ten platforms were erected around the enclosed space of Union Square, facing outward upon the open street, making an entire circuit of the square and opposite re-pectively to lower Broadway, the Maison Doree, Fourteenth street on the west side, Fifteenth street, Sixteenth street, Seventeenth street; and upper Broadway, the Everett House. Fourth avenue, Sixteenth street, on the east side, and the Washington monument. The arrangements for

and in front of the Maison Doree. The whole male population of the city seemed gathered into the space designated for the meeting. At one time there was a solid mass of human beings filling the whole vast space on every side of the square, a scene never before witnessed in New York. From the stands a sea of swaying faces, interspersed with lanterns, banners, and mottoes, was seen on e ery side. The crowd surged into the surrounding streets, upper and lower Broadway, Fourth avenue, University Place, Fourteenth and all the side streets.

STAND NUMBER ONE.

Douglas Taylor, Esq, chairman of the committee of arrangements, called the meeting to order at this stand, and it was organized by the election of the following officers: CHAIRNAN.

Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther.

VICE PR	ESIDENTS.
John J. Circo,	Wm. H. Hurlbert,
Horace H. Day,	David Ogden,
George Greer,	George Law,
James T Brady,	Robert J. Dillon,
Wm. Sutler Duncan,	Aug. Henry Ward,
Francis B. Cutting,	Loyal B. Pond,
Wm. B. Astor,	Daniel P. Ingraham
Wm. H.	Aspinwall.
would be hard entereds	PARIES.

SECRETARII	ts. 14 50%
Bobert C. Hutchings, Edward L. Corlies, Join Fox, Wm C. Hurd, George W. Brooks, Thomas Leavy,	Wm. R. Farrel', Pierre C. Kane, Cha les Parkes, Joseph McDonald, John Brice, John Hardy.
SPEECH OF MAYOR	OUNTHER.

Fellow-citizens: On assuming the office of may r, I gave forth and declared that I should not, during my official course, forth and declared that I should not, during my efficial course, strictly be identified with any political organization. To said declaration I have faithfully adhered; but I find at the present time a general uprising in this community. The people maintain and declare that they shall be heard, and that they will make known their opinions on the naurpations of this Administration. [Cries of "that's so" and cheers. I You have asked me to preside at this meeting and I accept the duty cheerfully, believing that those constitutional powers of which we have been bereft will never be again returned to us unless we all unite and elect George B. Mc-Clellan President. [Cheers for McClellan. Cheers for Mayor Gunther.]

Mayor Gunther.]
The President then introduced Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, who was received with rounds of cheers. He made an excellent and very effective speech. Good speeches were also made by A. Oakey Hall, Eq. and Col. Spencer

STAND NUMBER TWO.

This stand, located opposite the Maison Doree, was handsomely decorated with fisgs, and red, white, and blue lanterns, and bore the inscription:

"Let neither military disaster, political faction, nor foreign war shake our settled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every of the laws of the Unite State."-McClellan.

Dr. R. F. Stevens called the meeting to order, and the zation of the meeting was completed by the election of the following officers: VICE PRESIDENTS.

Samuel F. B Morze,	Edwin Bartlett,
Wilson G. Hunt,	Isaac Bell,
Richard F. Carman,	William C Prime,
Harry Hilton,	F L A. Boyle.
William Chauncey,	Frederick L. Kirtland
Anthony L. Robertson, Joseph W. Alsop,	Loring Andrews.
SECRET	ARIES.
Nathaniel Jarvie, Jr.	James M. Austin,
Martin I. Keese,	John Healy,
M B. Cox,	Alfred Moore.
John Aitken Is	Dentanda 60

Donehn H. Winch.	THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF
SECRE	TARIES.
Nathaniel Jarvie, Jr.	James M. Austin.
Martin I. Keese,	John Healy,
M B. Cox,	Alfred Moore,
John Aitken, Jr.	Benjamin Sherman
George P Bickford,	John L Deese,
William Neaks,	William L. Ely.
SPEECH OF M	R. BELMONT.
The Hon AUGUSTR BRIN	IONT on taking the about

greeted with cheers. He addressed the assemblage as

Fellow-citizens: I thank you for the honor which confer upon me. This enthusiastic uprising of the De-mogracy of the Empire City for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Gen. McClellan and George H. Pendlethe nomination of Gen. McClellan and George H. Pendle-ton for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States is a sure indication of what New York intends to States is a sure indication of what New York intends to do on the 8th of November next. [Cheers] While at Chicago, as a delegate from our State, I pledged New York city to roll up a majority of 50,000 ("So we will:" and cheers) for our candidates. I am now sure that I did not promise too much, and that you will redeem my pledge.

We are anaged in a great and noble contest. It is not

We are engaged in a great and noble contest. It is no only the election of a favored candidate, but it is the salva tion of the Republic, the restoration of the Union, and the vindication of the Constitution and the laws, which will be the trui s of our victory. Four years ago, when I had the the fruits of our victory. Fruit years ago, when I had the honor to preside at the last Democratic meeting held be-fore the Presidential election, I predicted that Mr. Lin-coln's election would be the forerunner of a dissolution of the Union amidst war and bloodshed. How terribly have events verified my fears! The issue before the American people is just as grave and momentous now as it was then. The electors throughout the Loyal States will have to choose between war and disunion, which must be the inevitable results of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, or an early,
honorable, and lasting peace, based upon the Union and
the Constitution, which can only be secured under the
conservative. Democratic, and national administration of
Gen. McClellan.

Our candidate pledges bimself and his administration Our candidate pledges himself and his administration to such a result to his admirable letter of acceptance, and he has proved to the American people that he knows how to keep his promises. Two years ago to day he redeemed his pledge to save Washington and the Northern States from the victorious army of Lee, on the bloody battle-field of Antietam. [Cheers.] Hardly a week before the hero of the Peninsuia, the man who had created the Army of the Potomac, the General under whose wise and foreseeing combinations Roanoke, Fort Donessen, and New Orlesus fell into our hands, had been left without the summand of a single man, and had offered to his enemies in power to share the fate of his comrades as a common soldier in the share the tale of his comrades as a common soldier in the defence of our Union. It was only when Lee's forces thundered at the gates of Washington that Lincoln, Stanton, and Halleck, that glorious trio of military science and genius, called upon the man whom they had so disgracefully treated to save them. The Capital they were willing fully treated to save them. The Capital they were willing to give up, but McClellan knew the price of Washington; once in the hands of the rebels, an immediate recognition of the Richmond usurper by the foreign Governments and the inevitable independence of the South. He took command of a beaten, disconraged, and shattered army; his heroic followers knew their leader, and within three weeks from the day that he assumed command the remnant of Lee's beaten army had to seek safety in flight. And how was McClellan rewarded for this brilliant campaign? By being again deprived of his command in the most unjustifiable and arbitrary manner, and by a system of persecution from that day forward of which history shows hardly a more diagraceful example.

It was my good fortune to see Gen. McClellan shortly

of persecution from that day torsample, shows hardly a more diagraceful example.

It was my good fortune to see Gen. McClellan shortly after his last campaign, and when I expressed to him my after his last campaign, and when I expressed to him my

illumination and decoration were appropriate and tasteful, and on the most elaborate scale.

The excitement of the scene commenced soon after dusk, when the people began to assemble in front of the stands and in front of the Maison Doree. The whole male poputations. [Cheers]

d	exertions. [Cheers]	
	VICE PRE	SIDENTS.
	John T. Hoffman, James Monroe, Royal Phelps, James W. Gerard, William H. Leonard, Geo. W. McLean,	Peter Lorillard, ' Heory Chauncey, Jr. George S. Robbins, James Bryce, John Anderson, James Lee.
	William H. Leonard,	John Anderson,

ß	VICE PR	ESIDENTS.
	John T. Agrew,	Anson Herrick,
	Wm. C. Langley,	Wm Miner.
	Josish Sutherland.	Lugh Smith,
	Gilbert M. Speir,	Wm. Lottimer,
ı	Algernon S Jarvis,	John W. Avery.
	Abraham D. Russell.	Nathaniel T. Hubbard
7	Andrew	Mount.
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Udolpho Wolfe, Mark Ja	William M. Tweed, James Murphy,
Penjamin P Fairchild,	John R. Brady,
Francis R. Tillon,	James B. Nicholson,
James Wilde, jr., C. K. Garrison, John Kelly.	Henry Young, William Bryce,
SECRET	ARIES.
John McCool, Thomas A. Ledwith, Lewis Carpenter,	Charles W. Baker, Ralph Bozart, Henry Zeiner,
George Stephenson, J. Walker Fowler, John Burchill,	A. S Duzenbury, Stephen Co-nell, George Collins.
Prof. Wedgewood, and Mes	ers. Perkins, Curtis, Moras

Reavy, and Harrington were the speakers at this stan-

STAND NUMBER SIX

	h F. Purdy was called to pre-
	RESIDENTS.
S. L. M. Barlow, Wm. Tracy, Charles Forman, Philip W. Enga, Charles G. Cornell, Edward H. Miller, Wm. McMurray, Nathaniel Wheeler,	John A. Hammond, Thomas W Clerke, John M. Barbour, Charles R. Cornwall, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Scott B. Snerwood, General Abram Duryee.
	TARIFA

SECRI	TARIES.
Wm. A. Herring, John H. Decker, Joseph McVey, E. S. Cadwell, Wm. T. Jennings, D. A. Hulett,	Fred. E. Mather, Charles J. Kingeley, James K. Ayman, Benry R. David, Wm H. Hatzfield, George Burshell,
	eting to order in the followi

Fellow-citizens: The committee of arrangements have delegated me to call this meeting to order. I perform this duty with more than ordinary feelings of pleasure, be cause I see evidences around this stand that convince me that the people are determined to rescue the country from its spoilers [Applause] In presenting the name of the presiding officer, I present a name identified with the his tory of our country. I present a name of Revolutionary fame I present a name connected with the administrations of Washington and Jefferson—a name near and dea to the country. [Cheers.] Only upon great emergeocies can we call upon these gentlemen. I name for your presiding officer, James Gallatin. I hope you will give him such a reception as he deserves. [Loud cheers.]

SPEECH OF JAMES GALLATIN. Mr. Gallstin, president of the National Bank, was the

introduced. His father was Secretary of Treasury under Jefferson, and his grandfather a Sachem of the Tammany Society. Mr. Gallstin spoke as follows:

nation of George B. McClelian for President and George H. Pendleton for Vice President of the United States. Cheers] It is well that we are here. We have been most anxiously looking for some one to lead us out of the wilderness of sorrow, discress, corruption, and incompetency which surrounds us. We have at last turned to Gen. George B. McCiellan. [Loud cheers] iWe confide in and trust him. We have witnessed, during a long period, the diligent, the sistematic attacks made upon him-attacks made no doubt with the cherished hope that they would prove injurious to his lame. And why, I ask, has he been subjected to these attacks? Becau e by his masterly plaus, when in command of the Army of the Potomac, which he had matured with an industry and intelligence

after his last campaign, and when I expressed to him my astonishment that he consented again to take command with Halleck and Stanton in the War Department, after the shameul manner with which they had ruined his plans in the Pennsula, he replied to me: "I knew to wast I was exposing myself, but the country was in danger, and I had no right to make conditions." And this is the man who, for two years past, has been traduced and villified by every Republican paper throughout the land, and who has been represented to the American pe ple as disloyal to the Union and the Constitution, and sympathizing with the rebels at the South.

to remember, in this connection, was also the birthplace of George B. McClellen, [cheers.] on the 17th day of September, 1787, that sacred instrument was perfected, which has secured union and peace to our land for more than seventy years past, and which, if this day's ratification shall be successfully carried out, may still, I fondly hope and believe, secure union and peace to our land for seven

into believe, secure union and peace to our land for seven times, or even for seventy times seventy years to come. [Enthusiastic applause]

You are assembled, too, on the anniversary of the day when the noble candidate whose nomination you are about to ratify completed his great work of rescuing the capital of his country from the Confederate hosts by the glorious victory of Antietam. You have not forgotten those memorable days of September, 1862, when the fate of our Remarkity segmed just trembling in the scales when almost all orable days of September, 1862, when the fate of our Republic seemed just trembling in the scales, when almost all men's hearts were failing them for fear, and when the gallant McClellan, forgetting the unmerited indignities to which he had just been subjected—forgetting every thing but his country's dangers and his own determination to stand or fell with its flag and responding without a mur mur or a moment's delay to the personal appeal of the President, gathered up the scattered fragments of his brave but broken army, reorganized their shattered battalions, as by the waving of a magician's wand, drove back the invaders across the Potomac, and once more secured the safety of Washington and of the Government. [Loud cheers]

achieved on other days and under other commanders. We all remember with grateful admiration the splendid victories which have been won, on the land and on the sea, by Meade, and Grant, and Sherman, by Porter, and Kearmeade, and Grant, and Sherman, by Porter, and Kearsarge Winslow, and the heroic Farragut, and by so many
others of our generals and admirals. All honor to the heroes of Vicksburg and Chattanooga, of Gettysburg and
Atianta, of Mobile Bay, and of the blessed waters, whatever they are called, which at last engulied the Alabama;
and all gratitude to the soldiers and sailors by whose brave bearts and stout arms those victories were achieved. [Ap hearts and stout arms those victories were achieved. [Applause.] But none of them have eccipsed or even dimmed the brilliant record of the Army of the Potomac and its leaders during those eventful days which ended at South Mountain and Antietam. For that gallant leader it is glory enough that it may be said of him, as the result of that brief but almost miraculous campaign, that, born in the birthplace of the Constitution, he was privileged, by an auspicious and beautiful coincidence, to commemorate its seventy fifth birthday by saving the capital of his comits seventy fifth birthday by saving the capital of his coun try. But who of us is not ready to accept the omen that it is still reserved for him who saved the capital on that day to save the country itself at this? [Loud applause.] And now, fellow-citizens, you have not forgotten that this was the last military service which Gen. McClellan was permitted to perform in the defence of the Union. You have not forgotten that, only a few weeks afterward, was automarily denicated of the weeks afterward, he was summarily deprived of his command and sent into that retirement from which no patriotic offers of his own and no persistent solicitations of his friends have prevailed Fellow-citizens: I thank you for the honor done me; and no persistent and in the Administration to recall him. But the day is at and in discharging the trust assigned me I must ask your kind indulgence.

We are assembled for the purpose of ratifying the nomitors and reverse the decrees of the Administration; and most heartily do I hope that this one of their decrees, no other, will be revised and will be reversed. [Applause most hearthy do I hope that this one of their decrees, if no other, will be revised and will be reversed. [Applause] Most hearthy do I hope that, disregarding all consideration of parties and platforms, and with the single and simple view of restoring Union and peace to our distracted land, the people of the loyal States will resolve, by their votes in November next, to take upon their own shoulders this leader whom the rulers have rejected and to bear him triumphantly into that same White House from which the rejection has emanasted. ["We will, we will." Cheers] That, as I understand it, is the proposition before this meeting, and for one, certainly, I gladly avail myself of this earliest opportunity which has been presented to me to express my approval of it. [Cheers] Young men of New York and of the nation, will you not take it in special charge and see to it that this is done? ["Yes, yes."] The cannidate whom we support is eminently a young man's candidate; the youngest in years, I believe, that was ever nominated for the Presidency, but who has won unfading laurels in the field and shown a discretion and a wisdom in civil affairs which would have done honor to the oldest. It ought to be the pride of Young America not only to see

been subjected to these attacks? Becaure by his masterly place, when in command of the Army of the Potome, exhibit the had matured with an industry and intelligence of the whole had not arrely equalled, subsequent events have shown, had he been permitted to execute them. Richmond would long since have been in our possession and the rebellion crushed. Every honorable man who is not billing the provided of the rebellion crushed. Every honorable man who is not billing the provided of the rebellion crushed. Every honorable man who is not billing the provided of the rebellion crushed. Every honorable man who is not billing the provided of the rebellion crushed. Every honorable man who is not billing the provided of the rebellion crushed. Every honorable man who is not billing the provided of the rebellion crushed. Every honorable man who is not billing the provided of the rebellion crushed. Every honorable man who is not been as the continuous man and the provided of the public opinion. It is a spirit such as this which has at all to ught to be the pride of Young America and award many provided any thing great, cousels and reverse by culming any thing great, cousels and reverse the claims of the stands and misrepresenting those whom they envy and carbon of those who unable to comprehend his pans, demanded the recall of the irrops from Spain and Pottugal.

We were all united in April, 1861, when we are now, for the preservation of the Union, for the maintenance of the Constitution and law. But divisions have since sprung the Government; and the man who now administer the Government, through their Secretary of State, have present a man of administration, as round a standard, and re-elect the man of administration and all all Democratia party, and the man opportunity of should be particular or the provided of the Constitution and law. But divisions have since sprung the Government, through their Secretary of State, have present and the provided of the Constitution and law. But divisions have since sprung the Government pointy on this occasion; nor can it wisely be discussed, on any occasion, in the hearing of our Southern enemies. I can only say that, in my humble judgment, it has been a policy tatally calculated to divide and weaken the councils f the North, to units and concentrate the energies of the youth; and, beyond all question, it has accomplished that result, if no other.

Why, my friends, the all important end of re-establishing

We art in this the Direction and plant the control of the plant of the plant of the control of the plant of the plant of the control of the plant of the p

Nothing could be further from my purpose, in these remarks, than to cast the slightest imputation upon the pstrictism of President Lincoln or any body else. No one can doubt that he wishes to write his name on the roll of history as the restorer of the American Union. It is a title which might satisfy the most exalted ambition. Ho may well be excused for his esgerness to remain in office until he has accomplished the work. He may almost be pardoned for wielding the enormous patronage and power which belongs to the Executive in a war like this for securing his own nomination and his own election, if he really believes he can accomplish it. And those who are of o inion that he is just about to succeed—whether within sixty days or ninety days—before Christmas or after—are right to give him their support. We would all support him if we were of their opinion, for we want the country saved, no matter who is to have the glory. But President Lincoln is evidently looking forward to another title in the history of the future. He desires to be enrolled as the great liberator of the African race—a glorious title, also, if is a suit he legitumstaly obtained. But I greatly fear that in aiming at the second he has lost the first. No man, I think, can help perceiving that he is so embarrassed and entangled by his proclamations, and commitments, and pledges in regard to slavery, as to be almost incapacitated for bringing this terrible struggle to an early or successful termination. [Applause] He has contrived to weave a Gordian knot, which he himself is unable to untile, and which the truest and sharpest swords seem thus far powers. which the truest and sharpest swords seem thus far powerless to cut asunder. No one can have forgotten, cer-tainly, that recent and extraordinary manifesto. To whom it may concern, in which, in reply to the first suggestions it may concern," in which, in reply to the first suggestions of peace, he felt obliged to insert a condition which dis-comfitted his best irreads and rendered all such efforts

opeless. Fellow-citizens, we need a change of counsels. We need a change of counsellors. We need a return to the policy on which the Loyal States first railed so unanimously to the suppression of the rebellion. We must go back to the principles embodied in the resolution adopted by the Congress of the United States, not far from the fourth day of July, 1861, and worthy to have been adopted on that hallowed angiversary itself—adopted in the Senate on the lowed angiversary itself—adopted in the Senate, on the motion of Andrew Johnson, and adopted in the House of Representatives on motion of the lamented Crittenden. That terrible repulse at Bull Run had then just taught us wisdom. Would to Heaven that we had not so soon forgotten that lesson! If we had never departed from that resolution—if "esse had never recented vows made in pan"—I firmly believe that union and peace would have pa n"—I firmly believe that union and peace would have been our blessed portion at this moment. You all remember that resolution. It embodied the simple policy of a vigorous procecution of the war for no purpose of subjugation or aggression, in no spirit of revenge or hatred, with no disposition to destroy or impair the constit tional rights of any State or any section, but for the sole end of vindicating the Constitution and re-establishing the Union. [Cheers.] That was the policy which would have divided the couth, and which ought to have satisfied and united the North. Let ne rather say it was, and is still, the policy which, ateadilegally pursued, under the lead of men against whom the whole Southern heart, and mind, and soul have not become hope lessly embittered and poisoned, under the lead of men, too, who are not ashamed to avow that readiness for reconciliation which is the highest ornament of the Christian character, and without which we cannot rely on the bl-saing of God; this, I say, is the policy which thus pursued with sgain, if any thing earthly ever will, unite both North and South in the bonds of constitutional sellowship, and exhibit recter, and without which we cannot rely on the Blesing of God; this, I say, is the policy which thus purvied with spain, if any ting earthly ever will, units both North and South to the b nodes of constitutions allowed the stands:

South to the b nodes of constitutions and the Union must be every constitute the stands of the world, with a large for very flexible the State for every constitutions and the Union must be word, with a large for the same stands; and the stands of the stands o

wing not of vice presidents was then adopted :	. 1
no Monarid of VICE PRESIDENTS	
Hiram Ketchum, John G. Williams,	30
Matthew To Brennan, 109 Modames Monrief.	bo
P. Van Valkenburg, John G. Davis,	
Louis Anrich, Benjamin Galbraith,	-11
Wm C. Westmore, John C Ham,	44
Peter I. Nevius, Wyllis Blackstone,	ON
John T. Gilen in prof he vera	Q.
The people surrounding this stand were addressed by	th

dera and Henry Arcularius, Gen Hiram Walbridge, and Messrs. Cochrane, Holmes, and Kiernan.

This stand, located on the east side of Union Square, was one of the two stands assigned to the German portion of the meeting. Situated on the Fourth avenue, directly facing Fifteenth street, it was one of the most eligible stands on the ground, and was throughout the evening surrounded by a very large, enthusiastic, and orderly crowd, whose loud cheers rung the air. The presiding officer was Mr. Wm. A. Kobbe.

al agory saw it viceopris	pretile violegers add
Peter Brunges,	Wm. H. Kueepfel,
Col. C Schwarz waelder, John Kattenhorn,	George Butcher, L B niface,
Peter Brunner.	Samuel Lauterbach.
George Etbinghaus	Peter Kirchheff,
Albert Weber,	Jos. Hartmann.
Dr. H. Schweich,	sedimy asna normal son
AND DIRECT BE BE RECEETA	RIES of Tolly bires but
Fred. Germann.	George Kuster, Hermann Brocking
Ferd. Stoessel,	Treamann Brocking
The speakers were Messra.	Lonie Kirsinger Wm A
Kobbe, Oswald Ottendorfer, an	d Otto Sackersdorff
disved or smoss trobing	nd() formitings limit
STAND NUMI	BER TEN.
The meeting at stand numb	er ten on the north side
at diana hamb	or ren' ou rae morra side (

the German Democratic Central Club, and the multitud- in front of it far out numbered that at the other German stand. Cel. Louis Burger presided.	
leaded aid no provideskusing record to year or an	
William Steinway, A Meverhofar, William Gramm, E. Heydeck r, Michael Schweyer, Henry Eisner, Nicholas Fisher, Samnel Fehnster, Henry Clausen, C. Sperber, J. J Friedman, George Butcher, Kmanne Bernheimer.	
Carl Albart, George Kinzer, John Grener, M. H. Moses.	
At this stand the people were addressed by Dr. Fred Freeb, Dr. A. Berckmann, and G. N. Hermann,	

Besides the regular platforms for speakers there were nany stands improvised on the trucks of fire companies

and on the steps of houses in the vicinity, from which young and adept politicians held forth to enthusiastic crowds. A chief feature of the celebration was the procession of

clubs. So universal a turnout was never before known-The remote wards of the city were depleted of men to swell the concourse. All of them bore banners, lanterns, and transparencies. Every where they were welcomed in shouts. The fire companies, too, made a splendid display. Many of the clubs found it impossible to reach the square, and were content to improvise meetings of their own, or parade through the adjoining streets. THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following is a copy of the resolutions which were

resolutions of the meeting by Mr. JOHN F. ENNIS. Their reading was appropriately preceded by a short though effective address by Mr. Ennis, whose vindication of Gen. McClellan's acceptance of the nomination produced the most hearty applause. The assertion that Gen. McClellan, by his acceptance of the Chicago nomination, had in-sulted our gallant soldiers in the field and the memory of their dead comrades, was most thoroughly refuted, as day after day our returning veteran regiments cheered with wild enthusiasm the flag that bore the honored names of McClellan and Pendleton.

Mr. WILLIAM D. TARSONS was next introduced to tue meeting, and his able support of conservative principles brought out approving the s, as his clear voice carried its elequence to every part of the great multitude.

The Hon. Mr. Wansworth, of Kentucky, followed next, and appealed to the reason and patrioties of his auditors on this occasion in the thorough and hopest manner that has stamped him as one of the people's ablest representatives in Congress.

The meeting, which did not adjourn until nearly mid night, was afterwards enlivened by the speeches of Mesers. Aikin, Geary, and others from the main stand, as well as from the two other stands on either wing of the building. During the address of Mr. Parsons the various ward delegations arrived with their numerous and sometimes elaborate and significant transparencies and banners, constituting a procession in length and appearance never before equalled in this city. The enthusiasm of that great multitude needed no adjuncts to heighten it, but the effect of the brilliant gas lights over the main stand, the transparencies and lanterns, and the fireworks illuminating the upturned faces of the thousands gathered around them presented a spectacle never before exceeded here. The numbers of the crowd could not have been less than five or six thousand, (though some persons estimated them at double these numbers.) Good order and harmony prevailed.

The following is a copy of the resolutions adopted by he meeting : Resolved, That as citizens of this metropolis-owing

allegiance alone to the Federal Government—we are deeply and devotedly attached to the glorious Union fram-ed by our tathers, and that our best efforts will ever be ed by our fathers, and that our best efforts will ever be used to maintain it in all its strength, purity, and integrity. Resolved, That we denonce and reprobate the tyrangical and unconstitutional measures adopted by the pr. Administration, and that we regard the declaration of the Executive "that there shall be no peace to this distracted country until slavery has been abolished in all the States," as utterly revolutionary in its tendency, and calculated, if not intended, to render interminable the horrors of the bloody atrife in which we are now angaged. bloody strife in which we are now engaged.

Resolved, That the patriotic principles announced by the National Democratic Convention meet our entire and

the National Democratic Convention meet our entire and cordial approval, and we commend them to our fellow-countrymen as the platform upon which alone our Union can be restored, constitutional liberty established, and a permanent and honorable peace secured.

Resolved, That we most heartily ratify and endorse the nomination of George B. McClellan for President and George H. Pendicton for Vice President and George H. Pendicton for Vice President and States, and we have an abiding hope that, if elected, all the resources of statesmanship will be exhausted to secure peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the rights of every State.

the rights of every State.

A FRIENDLY SUGGESTION A very "loyal" writer in the New York Evening Post,

under the signature of " Audax," (and who certainly makes some very bold statements,) advises the present Administration to "eschew diplomacy" with the rebel chieftains. He says that diplo.oacy is a game in which they will always prove too sharp for us, and he instances, in confirmation of his view, the "noted failures" of Mr. Greeley and of Mosers Gilmore and Jaquess in this line. Accordingly he urges on Mr Lincoln, "if he should wish to try his hand at diplomacy," to essay it in a quarter where he is not likely

diplomacy," to essay it in a quarter where he is not likely to be outwitted. The writer says:

"If Mr. Lincoln should wish to try his hand at diplomacy let him negotiate with the poor white men ot, he rebei citates, and let him begin by a counter move to that which the rebel pickets are now employed about near our lines—namely, handing proclamations to our men encouraging desertion. Let him address the laboring white classes of the South, tell them he is fighting for them against their aristocratic planters, and offer them the bribe of the school-house and church, the telegraph and railroad, and, above all, the right of free government, which they have only had in name."

"Audax" is a bold man, doubtless, when he advises Mr. Lincoln to "eschew diplomacy" with the rebel leaders if he does not want to be circumvented, but will even "Audax" pretend that it is impossible for the Loyal States to put in power an administration which shall able to cope with these leaders, as well in diplomacy as in the field of one I led white was no Y to

Lieut. Gen. Grant arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tues lay morning from Baltimore, and proceeded up the James

The President has appointed Gen. Sheridan a Brigadier General in the regular ermy, and ussigned him to the permanent command of the Middle Military Division.